Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1854. No. 62.

THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per annum, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)	$10
"	12 "	" "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	" "	15
"	12 "	" "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	" "	20
"	12 "	" "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the Weekly paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter,
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, } *Norfolk.*
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No.* 29, *Cheap Place,* Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood py ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR SUPPLY OF Linen Shirtings, Pillow case Linens, fine fronting and Shirting Linens, of the most approved makers, Figured and striped Linens, for children, also Linen Damasks, Linen Towels and Napkins, Russia Huckaback and other kinds of towelling, Diapre, Bleached and Brown Shirting, Cottons of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT A HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited,* as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusally large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R. S. T U K.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER.
20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

EXCELSIOR.—SPRING FASHIONS FOR Gentlemen's Hats—just received by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1853. 21—

MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DAMASK TAMBOURD Curtains, 4-4 and 6-4 Damasks.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANCY SILK and Linen cravats, with a handsome assortment of Pocket H'd'k'f's. and Gloves.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

STRAW MATTING!—Plain Plaid, Striped and Variegated mattings from 4-4 to 6-4.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 23—

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 1854. 23—tf.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

Goldsborough Drug Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having returned from the North, respectfully inform the public that they have purchased; and are receiving one of the largest and most commanding stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered to the North Carolina Trade. As we buy almost entirely by the package, we are enabled to sell as low as any house, North or South. We would say to Physicians, Merchants and others in want, that we are prepared to duplicate all orders that have been filled North or South. We return our sincere thanks to those Physicians, Merchants and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling none but the best articles, at the lowest prices, to receive a continuance of the same.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsborough, April 11. 45—

JUST RECEIVED 400 Kegs pure White Lead.
400 gallons Linseed Oil.
120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, dry and in oil.
60 lbs. " Green "
150 lbs. Terra de Seienna,
150 lbs. Turkey Umber, Burns and Baw.
5000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paints.
50 kegs Snow White Zinc Paint,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Prus. Blue, dry and in oil.
1000 lbs. Putty.
Oayob, Copal, Japan and black Varnish. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just to hand, and for sale at VAUGHAN & MOORE.

JOCKY CLUB CHEWING TOBACCO.—A supply of the above brand of Tobacco, in 4½ lb. boxes, this day received by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

DISTILLER'S GLUE.—50 bbls. Distiller's Glue daily expected, for sale lower than can be had elsewhere.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

SWEET OIL.—10 Baskets best Olive Oil, for table use, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

POTASH.—4000 lbs. daily expected in 5 lb. cases, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.—A supply of McLanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills for sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of the most improved kinds, for sale by
VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very large supply of Medicine Chests, made of Leather and Mahogany, to be had of VAUGHAN & MOORE.

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by
P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by
P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very suparior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at
PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a now style.
P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854.
For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the
MUSIC STORE.
September 9, 1853. 85—

RANAWAY, FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 17th of February, a bound boy named Simri Johnson. All persons are hereby forbid employing said boy, and I will give five cents and no thanks for his apprehension.
GILLEM HARTGROVE.
St. Lawrence, Chatham Co. 29—tf.

TO HIRE.—A BLACKSMITH WHO HAS WORKED for the last three or four years in a Carriage Establishment in this City. I will hire him on reasonable terms for the balance of the year.
R. M. SAUNDERS.
Raleigh, June 12, 1854. 60—2t.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing. which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes; Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST.
The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.
These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.
We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.
Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.
In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.
☞ Call at HARDING'S for GOOD GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook* —Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made GOODS, call at
HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)
The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.
The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.
The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.
Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.
Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

SPRING TRADE 1854.—TO NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr. Wm. Weddell in the ENGLISH, SCOTISH & IRISH markets.
We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at as low prices as they can be found in any market.
North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call when they visit our market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
March 7, 1854. 33—y.

VALUABLE BOOKS. AMERICAN POULTRY Yard by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's mannal, illustrated with many engravings by T. B. Miller.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the breeding, rearing, feeding, management, &c., of cage and house birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic medicine, or poor man's friend in the hours of affliction, pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised addition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8 vo.
Practical Agriculture, by James F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle by Ambrose Stevens;
Youatt on the structure and diseases of the horse; also practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.
Cole's American Veterinarian, or diseases of domestic animals.
Mason's Farrier, comprising a geneal description of the horse, with modes of management in all cases, and treatment of diseases, &c.
Coles American fruit book.
Breck's book on flowers.
A treatise on the construction, heating and ventilation of hot-houses.
Buist on the culture of the rose.
American flower garden directors, containing directions for the culture of plants, in the hot house, green house, &c., by Buist.
Johnson's dictionary of gardening, edited by David Landreth.
Schenck's gardner's text book.
The American fowl breeder, illustrated.
Dixen's & Kerrs ornamental and domestic poultry, with colored illustrations.
Bennett's domestic poultry book.
Miner's " "
Allen's Domestic Animals.
Beech's American practico and family physician, thick 8vo. shp. This work having been recently thorougly revised, no additions or improvements can be made.
Landscape gardening, park and pleasure grounds, by Smith.
Practical treatise on the culture of the Grape, by J. Fiske Allen.
The progressive farmer, T. A. Nash.
Coleman's practical agriculture, and rural economy.
Rodger's scientific agriculture.
Calcareous Manures, by Edmund Ruffin.
Clatter and Youatt's cattle doctor, by Skinner.
Youatt on the pig.
Hoare on the grape vine.
Stevens' book of the farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner, really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American farm book, R. L. Allen.
The cottage and farm bee keeper; a practical work, by a county curate.
Allen's rural architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep Cotes, Piggories, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen.
The American Huck book, by Daha.
The rose culturist.
Blake's Farmer at home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Clake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh N. C.
April 15, 1854. 43—

SELLING AT COST!

READY MADE CLOTHING. The subscribers, having determined to quit Ready Made Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Summer Stock at 10 per cent above cost.
Blue, Black and Brown Cloth Coats,
Brown, Grass and Fancy Linen do.,
Black Alpaca and Broadcloth do.,
Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Fancy and Plain Linen Pants,
Fancy Cottonade and Anion Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Silk Vests.
Buff, White and Fancy Marseills Vests,
Shirts, Collars, &c., &c.
The above goods are of the latest styles, and well made. Call and buy cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
ALSO, on hand a good assortment of Spring and Summer Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, May 10. 50—

$150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by

W. H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va. WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.
It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the BEST selected stock in all Virginia.
The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.
Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.
☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.
☞ Terms 6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
March 24, 1854. 37—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer,* formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishmeni of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.
N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—
Oranges, Lemons, per box, | Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes, | Cordials,
| Cigars of all kinds,
Nuts of all kinds, | French and German
Figs and Prunes, | Fancy Goods.
STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION.—MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—COWPERTHWAIT, DESILVER & BUTLER, *Booksellers & Publishers,* 253 *Market St., Philadelphia,* have the pleasure of announcing as now ready, the North Carolina Edition of Mitchell's Intermediate Geography.
This Work contains, in one book, quarto form, a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, *America, Europe, Asia, Africa,* and *Oceanica,* with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, &c., illustrated by more than 40 colored Maps, and numerous wood cut Engravings.
The North Carolina matter of the work was prepared expressly for the use of the Schools of the State, by C. H. WILEY, Esq., State School Superintendent. This part of the work is illustrated by several fine wood Engravings, and by a large and very excellent Map of the State, colored in counties, and exhibiting clearly and faithfully, all the new Counties, Railroad Lines, &c., &c. Full and interesting Statistics of the State are given according to the census of 1850, and no pains have been spared to make the Work valuable, not only as a school-book but for general use in families.
The entire work is unquestionably the most convenient and reliable geographical manual now published.
It may be obtained of the publishers in Philadelphia; of H. D. Turner, Raleigh; E. W. Ogburn, Greensborough; of Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore; of McCar ter & Co., and E H. Lane, Charleston, and of booksellers generally.
April 5, 1854. 41—6t.

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes,* comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitae, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.
Also *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction.
S. MAHLER & CO.
P. S. On hand a few *beautiful gold and silver mountings,* manufactured by H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

W. A. ALLEN,
Attorney at Law,
WAKE COUNTY, N. C.
☞ Post Office, Rogers' Store, Wake Co., N. C.
February 24, 1854. 29—tf.w&sw.

75 DOZEN STANDING COLLARS at
HARDING'S.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.
It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.
The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.
It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be pubsished, shall contein, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.
Also, the public improvements and artifical divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns, Post-offices, Cities Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.
WILLIAM D. COOK,
SAMUEL PEARCE.
Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to
WM. D. COOKE.
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. 56—

STOP THE RASCAL.—ON THE 12TH OF APRIL I hired to a man styling himself "S. LONG, of Louisiana," a Horse and Buggy, for a few days only, as he alleged. He stated his intention to be to visit Chapel Hill—thence to return to Raleigh, on his way to Nash county. Since that time, *I have heard nothing of him.*
The horse is a small flea-bitten grey—his under jaw hanging lower than the upper. The Buggy is a good, strong, substantial one. The Harness is ordinary black mounted Buggy Harness. *The man* is of common height, with light sandy hair, and *looks* the gentleman.
I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for such information as will enable me to recover the Horse and Buggy. EDW. YARBROUGH, JR.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—6t.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Snbscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the arcles in their line.
Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.
Their present stock consists in part of
JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff-Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.
All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.
China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

33 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
100 Packages of Steam Refined do.,
200 Bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee,
35 Chests Superior Green and Black Teas,
300 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Mould Candles,
Just received and for sale low, by
BAIN, HATTON & Co.,
Portsmouth, Va.
May 10. 50—

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR SPRING AND Summer supplies—making the largest and most extensive stock of Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Perfumery, &c., which they have ever had the pleasure to offer the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country, and which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices.
Physicians, Country Merchants, Builders, Painters, Planters and others will find it to their interest to give them a call before making their purchases.
April 27, 1854. 47—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER. A LARGE SUPPLY just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD
April 27th, 1854. 47—

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Caddy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OREGON PEAS.—A SMALL SUPPLY IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

ORANGES! ORANGES!!—20 BOXES FRESH ORANGES just received and for sale at
ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, April 25, 1854. 46—

WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS.—JUST RECEIVED 100 Plain and Figured, new style at
HARDING'S.

10 DOZEN GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS JUST received. E. L. HARDING.

100 FINE SILK ALPACCA FROCKS JUST received at HARDING'S.
May 10, 1854. 51—

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$8,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

NOTICE.—WAS ENTERED ON THE RANGERS' Book by Daniel Hackney, agent of the Columbia Factory, on Deep River, in Randolph County, on the 18th of May, 1854, a DARK BAY MARE, may be five feet high—supposed to be about four years old with marks of gear on her. ROBERT M. STINSON, C. R.
May 23, 1854. 54—

[illegible]
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
[illegible], FREEMAN & CO.,
Attorneys at Law,
[illegible]

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of correspondents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

EXPRESS FACILITIES.—ADAMS & CO'S. EXpress offers to the citizens of Raleigh, the readiest means of obtaining supplies from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, etc.
Our Express leaves all these points daily (Sundays excepted) in charge of trusty and experienced agents, for the security of all matter submitted for transportation.
Mail speed is *insured,* as our cars are run with the mail trains.
Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., promptly collected at all points where we have agents.
Charges moderate!!
ADAMS & CO.,
No. 10 Fayetteville St.
S. E. PHILLIPS, Agent.
Raleigh, June 6, 1854. 58—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MARTIN COUNTY COURT, April Term, 1854.—ABNER S. COBURN, EX'R., against ARNOLD WHITFIELD et. al. Contested will of Ellen Coburn. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hansel Coburn, one of the next-of-kin of the said Ellen Coburn, is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said Hansel Coburn to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the Second Monday in July next, and witness proceedings, or the case will be heard exparte as to him and determined accordingly.
L. JOHNSON, Cl'k.
May 3, 1854. [Price Ad. $5,00.] 50—6w.

CARRIAGE MAKING.
Raleigh Coach Factory!!!

WILLIAMS & GORMAN, HAVING ENLARGED their establishment by the addition of Jenkins' Shop, on Hargett St., are fully prepared to execute orders for CARRIAGES of every description. Employing experienced workmen and using the best of materials, their work will always be finished in a style *warranted* to give satisfaction.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
☞ Factory on Hargett St., near the Baptist Grove, and at Clarke's old stand, near the Masonic Hall.
Raleigh, May 18, 1854. 53—1y.

FRANKLINTON INSTITUTE, Franklin County, N. C.—D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal of the Male Department. R. J. TAYLOR, ———, Assistants. Mrs. D. S. Richardson, Principal of the Female Department. Miss M. E. Stone, Associate Principal. Miss H. L. Shryock, Miss F. W. Groat, Assistants
The Fall term will commence on the 1st Monday in July. For a Circular, containing particulars, address the Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
E. A. CRUDUP.
Franklinton, May 30, 1854. 56—6t.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.—The next session will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the last Friday in November. Students will be charged from time of entering to the close of the Session. No abatement of tuition fees will be allowed except in cases of protracted sickness, or at the option of the Principal.
WM. ROBINSON.
Goldsboro, May 30, 1854. 56—5t.

C. MYERS'
Fashionable Hat and Cap Emporium,
No. 1. Granite Row, Front Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Panama, Leghorn and Palm-Leaf Hats, Silk, Fur and Wool Hats, Umbrellas and Walking Canes,
Wholesale and Retail.
☞ Orders promptly attended to.
Wilmington, May 25, 1852. 67—pd.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.—A. CREECH has on hand about 400 yards Berage and Berage DeLaines for Ladies' Dresses which he will sell at 5 per cent on New York cost. They are new and beautiful goods—bought within three months in the City of New York at low prices. He invites all persons in seach of a bargain to call at once. A. CREECH.
Raleigh, May 29, 1854. 56—6t.

HERRINGS.—300 bbls. No. 1 cut, W. T. Sutton's curing.
75 " " family roe " curing
40 half " " " " "
For sale by
A. & H. HARRIS.
Norfolk, May 30, 1854. 56—3m.

HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY.—THE EXamination at the close of the Spring Session will be on Tuesday the 6th of June. Original compositions will be read and declaimed on the morning of the 7th. In the evening an Address will be delivered by William M. Crenshaw, A. B., Principal of the Forestville Male Academy.
H. B. BRACY, *Principal.*
Henderson, May 10, 1854. 55—

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED do hereby give notice to the Claimants or Heirs at Law of Margaret Drake, deceased, to come forward at our Nash County Court, to be held in Nashville, Nash County, N. C., on the second Monnay in August next, and enter their pleas according to Law, as the estate will be then returned fully administered and be left to the Court for distribution among the Heirs entitled at law.
T. W. WRIGHT, Adm'r.
May 15, 1854. 52—6t.

WORKMEN WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a PAINTER and TRIMMER on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a BODY-MAKER and WHEELWRIGHT. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 14, 1854. 18—tf.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.
All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.
Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

A Gold Pen Worth Buying!

PALMER & RAMSAY, ARE RECEIVING A. W. Rapp's Gold Niche Pen, sole Agents for Raleigh, N. C. They are decidedly the best Gold Pen made—they write with the greatest ease, and also a freedom of the hand not heretofore attainable. The Pens are all warranted.
New Jewelry just received from the North; new style Mosaic, &c.
Lamps for Center Tables and Passages.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. 66—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins,* with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.
☞ Register and Metropolitan copy.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND ONE quarter per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the last six months, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders—less the tax of twenty-five cents on each share owned by Individuals—at the Principal Bank, on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches, fifteen days thereafter.
C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*
Raleigh, June 6, 1854. 58—td.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
R. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 18[illegible]

NOTICE.—THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the members of the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company will be held in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday in July next, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Sec'y.*
June 6, 1854.

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, No. 175 Chesnut St. opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 6, 1854. 58—1y.

BROWN LINEN SACKS.—100 SUPERIOR French Linen Sacks. Just received at
HARDING'S.
Raleigh, June 6, 1854.

SPEECH OF HON. H. M. SHAW,
OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In the House of Representatives, May 29, 1854.

The House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, having under consideration the Pacific railroad bill, Mr. Bocock in the chair. Mr. SHAW said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I regret that I find it necessary to occupy in the discussion of one subject, any portion of the time which has been set a part by a special order for the consideration of another and my regret is the greater because my friend from California, [Mr. McDougall] with great liberality consented more than once to the postponement of his bill, in order that we might go on with one that has occupied so much of the time and attention of this body; but I have desired for some time to address the committee upon the subject of the public lands; I feel constrained to avail myself of this, the first opportunity that has been afforded me. And yet, after the able argument made by my friend from Ohio, [Mr. Disney,] I approach that subject with so much diffidence that I should have contented myself with giving a silent vote upon the bill offerred by the gentleman from New York, but for the speech made by my colleague, [Mr. Rogers,] who I regret is not now in his seat. As that speech is to have a wide circulation in North Carolina, I cannot consent that it shall go forth from this Hall without an effort on my part to show, as I think I shall, that it abounds in erroneous statements, untennable assumptions, and fallacious reasoning.

There is much, however, of what my colleague has said, and well said—indeed I may say all he has said—in regard to the common and equal right of all the States in the public demain, in which I fully concur.

I know that an effort was at one time made to set up a claim in favor of the new States to all of the public lands within their limits; but it met with little favor even in those States themselves; and I presume there is no one upon this floor who will controvert the proposition that the public demain of this country is the common property of all the States, and ought to be disposed of for the common benefit of all. The nature of our government, the conditions upon which the several States are united together, the terms upon which the seven old States ceded their lands to the general government, and the manner in which the balance of public domain has been aqcuired, are altogether sufficient to render any argument to prove the correctness of this proposition quite superfluous.

Sir, in a constitutional government like ours, where the only hope of a lasting union depends upon a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of that sacred compact by which the several States are united together as so many confederated republics, the federal legislature should carefully abstain from the exercise of an unwarranted or even a doubtful power, especially when the public safety or the public interest do not call for it, as in a mere question of policy in regard to the management of the public lands. The master spirits who originated the policy of distribution, devoted no little pains in their efforts to prove the constitutionality of that system. How has my colleague disposed of this important question? Simply by quoting the 2d clause of the 3d section of the 4th article of the Constitution, and reading a paragraph from a speech made by my friend from South Carolina, [Mr. Orr,] made, as I apprehend, in support of what I believe all parties concede, the power of Congress to make grants of alternate sections of the public lands, to aid in the construction of railroads by which the reserved sections would be enhanced in value, and such as could not otherwise be disposed of rendered saleable.

When the great leader of the whig party, Mr. Clay, undertook to defend the constitutionality of distribution, he was accustomed to exert all the energies of his mighty intellect in arguments deduced from the Constitution and drawn from the deeds of cession. My colleague makes short work of it; he reads a clause from that instrument, quotes the gentleman from South Carolina, and complacently reposes from his labor. And what is there in the clause of the Constitution upon which the friends of this system depend, which authorizes Congress to make any such disposition of the public lands?

"Congress shall have power to *dispose of* and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

Now, I apprehend that, if this clause proves anything to the point, it proves too much, and therefore proves nothing; for it will be observed that the same power is given to Congress over the "*other property*" that is given over the public lands; and I desire to ask my colleague if he believes that Congress has the power to distribute among the States the forts, arsenals, magazines, navy-yards, the ships of our navy, and all the other property in the possession of the government? Why, sir, this construction would involve the power to impose taxes upon the people for the purpose of purchasing lands to distribute among the people again; and equally the power to take money out of the treasury to distribute in the same way! I am sure he will contend for no such monstrous doctrine. Give to the constitution such a construction and you establish for Congress the power to do all I have said—to dispose of and divide among the States all the property belonging to the confederacy, even this Capitol in wheih we are now deliberating; a power to which there would be no limit, except a wild and boundless discretion of Congress. No, sir, our constitution is one of certain specified powers, well defined. You can dispose of the public lands and appropriate the money in the same way you can money drawn from the people by taxation, for any legitimate object which the constitution authorises Congress to accomplish, and no more. As to the authority drawn from the speech of my friend from South Carolina, I am sure the gentleman will tell my colleague that no speech which he ever made can be cited in support of the constitutional power of Congress to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, or to divide the lands themselves, without a perversion of its meaning and intent.

But let me come now to the expediency of distribution. My colleague says he 'is in favor of a distribution of the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands, or a division of the lands themselves, among all the States according to their representation upon this floor. Now, I think I shall be able to show that, by such a policy, the greatest injustice would be done to North Carolina, in common with all the slaveholding States; and further, that it would violate the terms of the deeds of cession, and the very principle which he himself says should govern in the management of the land fund. It would do injustice to North Carolina and the other slaveholding States, because while the non-slaveholding States, would receive of the land fund in the proportion of their entire population, the slaveholding States would only be entitled to receive in the proportion of their free population, with three-fifths of their slave population added thereto. Nor would the injustice and inequality stop there. My friend tells us, in his speech, that the slaveholding States contributed two-thirds of the revenue by which the immence public domain we have acquired has been purchased; and yet, in the distribution, he would give to those non-slaveholding States which, according to the calculation, have only paid one-third of the cost of these lands, a much larger share than he would give to North Carolina and the other slaveholding States, which, he says have paid two thirds of their cost. And this, sir, has been the principle of all the distribution bills which have at different periods been offered here by the friends of that policy. The bill offered by Mr. Clay, in 1832, discriminated in favor of the new States, by giving to several of them half a million of acres of the lands and fifteen per centum of the proceeds of the sales before any distribution was made, and then an equal share in the balance, according to federal population. Similar discriminations in favor of those States characterized the act of 1841.

And how was it, sir, with the land bill offered by the gentleman from New York in the last Congress, which was supported by our whig friends generally in North Carolina, was voted for by the gentleman who is now their candidate for governor in that State, and which was zealously advocated by my friend [Mr. Rogers] while canvassing for the seat which he now occupies upon this floor? Did that bill do equal and exact justice to North Carolina and the other old States? Did that bill make a division among all the States according to their representation upon this floor?—which my colleague says is the only principle upon which a division can be made without "a *gross violation of trust*." Sir, that bill proposed to give to North Carolina, which has *eight representatives upon this floor, one million five hundred thousand acres of the public lands*, and to Missouri, which has only *two representatives, three millions of acres*; to Virginia, which has *thirteen representatives, upon this floor, two millions two hundred and twenty-five thousand acres*; and to Iowa, which has only *two representatives, three millions of acres!* And yet, my colleague, who is in favor of a division of the public lands among all the States according to their representation upon this floor, and who declares that any other mode ot division would be "*a gross violation of trust*," was an advocate of that bill!

There are still other and weighty objections to a division of the public lands among the States which might be urged with great force; such as the serious and interminable difficulties that would be occasioned by one State owning lands within another; the sacrifice that would be made of the lands by the immense quantity which would at once be put in market by the thirty-one States all owning land, all anxious to realise something from them, by which the lands would be brought down so low that the monied capitalists of the country would be enabled to buy up large bodies of them, equal in extent to the possessions of the lordly barons or Europe in the feudal age, and who having ample means to do so, would hold on to them until they could extort from the hard working settler, perhaps twice or three times the amount now fixed as the government price.

To prove that this policy would violate the deeds of cession of North Carolina and the other States I need do no more than recite the terms of the deeds: I shall content myself by quoting from the deeds of Virginia and North Carolina which are precisely similar in their terms and accord with those of the other five States.

The deed made by North Carolina reads thus:

'The lands *shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use whatsoever.*'

March 1, 1784, Virginia made her deed of cession in the following words:

'That all the lands within the territory, as ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, nor appropriated to, any of the before mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, *shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of this confederation or federal alliance of said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportions, in the general charge and expenditure and shall be faithfully and honorably disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.*'

Now, I need hardly say that my friend will never be able to show that this system of distribution is consistent with the conditions so distinctly and explicitly set forth in the deeds which declare that 'the lands shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of all the States, *according to their usual proport on in the general charge and expenditure*, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose and for no other purpose whatsoever.' No reasoning is necessary to sustain me in this position; simply to state the case is the strongest argument that can be made.

Now, I think I have shown that my colleague and his political friends in North Carolina, including their present candidate for Governor, have been in favor of the passage of a bill by which, according to my colleague's own showing, the rankest injustice would have been done to that State, and the terms upon which she ceded her lands to the general government would have been grossly violated.

If, on the other hand, the public lands he retained by the government, brought into market gradually as they should be, and the proceeds arising from their sales placed in the treasury and used for the ordinary expenses of government, and in payment of the national debt, for which they were pledged by the act of January, 1847, and the taxes upon imports reduced *pro tanto*, the States will not only be richly reimbursed for the original outlay, (as, in fact, they already have been, as I shall presently show,) but the fund will be distributed as my friend very correctly contends it should be, among all the States 'according to their usual proportions in the general charge and expenditure.' And here let me say that neither the ingenuity of my colleague, the wisdom of this House, nor the combined sagacity of the country, will ever be able to devise any other mode by which the true principle laid down by my colleague, and earnestly insisted upon by him, of distributing this fund so that each State will receive 'according to her usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure,' can ever be carried into practice.

If time were allowed me, I might strengthen my position by citing the highest authority to show that our land system is the very best that has been or can be devised; but I will now give the opinion of Mr. Clay only, whose authority as to the wisdom of that system, will have great weight with my friend. Mr. Clay said:

"And if there be in the operations of this government, one which more than any other displays consummate wisdom and statesmanship, it is that by which the public lands have been so successfully administered. We should pause, solemnly pause before we subvert it. We should touch it hesitatingly and with the gentlest hand. The prudent management of the public lands, in the hands of the general government, will be more manifest by contrasting it with that of many of the States, which had the disposal of large bodies of waste lands." June 20, 1832.

"We might here pause, and wonder that there should be a disposition to waste or throw away this great resource, or to abolish a system which has been fraught with so many manifest advantages." June 20, 1832.

But my friend will no doubt say that this would all be well enough, but that the lands have been squandered among the new States, and in all probability will continue to be. I shall speak presently of what has been done; as to the future, I bid him take courage. We have now a democratic administration, which has already signalized itself by giving a signal check to a bill tending to upset and destroy that system which Mr. Clay characterized as one of the greatest wisdom and statesmanship. So far no bill has passed diverting any portion of the public lands from the legitimate and proper objects since this administration came into power. I have an abiding hope that the sound and orthodox views so ably set forth in the veto message of President Pierce, will continue to be the guiding light of his administration in regard to this subject.

It may be suggested that we have a large surplus in the treasury, and therefore the land fund might be well distributed. I will merely say, in reply to this, that if we have a surplus, we have also a national debt of about fifty millions of dollars, for which the public domain has been solemnly pledged; and, further, that the Committee of Ways and Means are now engaged in revising the tariff, and design reducing the duties to the wants of the government; of course if the land fund is distributed, it will prevent such a reduction of the taxes as might otherwise be made, much to the injury of the southern States, as I shall presently show by the data furnished in the speech of my colleague himself.

Although it is not a matter pertinent to the discussion of this question, I wish to notice what my colleague has said in regard to the cost of the public lands, which he puts down at $500,000,000. When I listened to his speech, I was astonished at the statement, and curious to know how he made out the figures. By an examination of the table contained in his printed speech, it is obvious to me that he could have made the sum twice as large, had he been so inclined. But here is the statement, and I propose now to analyze it.

First, among the items that cannot properly be charged to the cost of the public lands is that of $11,831,121 interest on the amount paid for Louisiana and Florida, and the amount paid Georgia; which should be deducted, for the two-fold reason, that the government takes no account of interest, and because no credit is given on the other side of the account for the interest in the sum of $138,000,000, which my colleague admits has been received from lands already sold.

Next come the two items, amounting to $102,188,665 for extinguishing Indian titles. Now I find by examining the report of the Commioner of the General Land Office that the amount paid on account, up to January, 1850, one year later my friend's account is made up to, is set down at $35,589,566. Here then is a *small* mistake of $66,599,099, which should also be deducted. Then we have $16,253,-004 for army expenses. By what correct principle this is made a part of the costs of the public lands, I cannot imagine, at whatever cost it may have been —and I can hardly believe it amounted to $4,500,000 annually—this force has been kept up for the protection of our citizens in the Territories, and you might with equal propriety charge the expenses of all your territorial governments to the cost of the public lands. And next, to cap the climax, my colleague has put down the snug little figure of $217,000,000 for the war with Mexico! I am only surprised that he did not add the cost of the revolutionary war, and that of 1812! I shall not enter into any argument here to show why the expenses of a foreign war, entered into for the protection of American rights, and in defence of the national honor, whose *immediate* cause was invasion of our territory, and the pollution of our soil by the hostile foot of the foreign foe, and the shedding the blood of our people should not be charged as a portion of the cost of the public lands. I should feel that I was trifling with the committee and I will only add further, that the total cost of the whole public domain, as given by the Commissioner of the General Land office, amounts to the sum of $61,121,717, making a general average of about fourteen cents per acre; and to reimburse themselves for this expense thus incurred, the States now have a common interest in this extensive domain, which amounts to nearly fifteen hundred millions of acres, embracing territory sufficient to make two or three mighty empires. Nor should I omit to mention that the government has already received, as my colleague says, $138,000,000, more than twice the whole cost of the lands, which has gone into the treasury, and North Carolina and the other States have been benefitted by it, "according to their usual proportions in the general charge and expenditure.'

All that my friend has said, then, in relation to the cost of the public lands, and the proportion which North Carolina has contributed—which he has over-estimated, as he based his calculation upon the untenable assumption that North Carolina exports, in the direct ratio of her slave population, compared with the slave population of Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi, and the other planting States—amounts to nothing at all, and has no bearing whatever upon the real question at issue. As, however, he has made a calculation to show how much North Carolina has paid as her proportion, by which he arrives at the conclusion that she has been taxed to the amount of $17,094,016, without ever having been compensated therefor, which of course is altogether erroneous, I will now show from the record that North Carolina, in common with all the other States, has received more than she has paid on account of the public lands. According to the report of the Secretary of the interior, there has been paid into the treasury, up to the 30th of June, 1853, from the sales of the public lands, over and above their total cost, $53,289,465. North Carolina has thereby been benefitted by an exemption from taxation, at least in the proportion of her representation on this floor, being a clear gain to her of $1,814,824.

In this connexion, let me correct a very common error which prevails, that is, that the general government derived a great pecuniary advantage from the cession made by North Carolina. I do not mean to underrate the magnanimity of that act. No, sir, North Carolina, with a patriotism that entitles her to everlasting honor, offered upon the altar of union her whole domain now constituting the State of Tennessee. Actuated by a noble desire to elevate the public credit, promote harmony and cement the bonds of union among the States, she offered it up freely, and generous and patriotic was the act. But the general government never realized any pecuniary advantage from the cession, as will appear from a statement I have here obtained from the Land Office.

But while my colleague admits that the policy which I advocate would be wise and proper could it be carried out, he urges that 'the lands have been, and in all probability will continue to be, squandered among the new States, while the old States will get nothing;' and in proof of this declaration, he says that one hundred and twenty one millions of acres of the public Lands have been given, actually *given* to the new States, and yet the *old States have received nothing*, in the way of lands or proceeds arising from the sale thereof, as he undertakes to show by the table which I propose to examine. Why, Sir, I am utterly amazed that my friend should have been so thoughtless and inconsiderate as to make any such assertion. In another part of his speech he states the sum of $138,000,000 derived from the sales of the Public Lands, had already gone into the treasury of the United States; and my colleague must know that it has been appropriated for the common expenses of the government, and in payment of the national debt, and that "*North Carolina*" and the other "*Old States*" have therefore been benefitted by it precisely according to their usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure.' I shall not undertake to deny that the policy of our government has ever been to deal generously with the land States, and has uniformly made them liberal grants in consideration of their stipulating not to tax the lands belonging to the United States, and of their releasing the government from other obligations which are usually impose upon land-holders; and in order, moreover, to promote the settlement of the country and thereby increase the sales of the public lands; and it may be, and no doubt is the case, that this policy, correct in itself, has some times been overstrained. But let us examine the statement given by my colleague. Here it is; now how does he make out these donations of one hundred and twenty-nine millions of acres? The first item is, that of grants for school purposes in the land States. It is too late I apprehend to object to grants to a proper extent for these objects; they have been made from the very first, and every new State that comes into the Union has received lands for these purposes, granted by Congress not as *free gifts* to the States and Territories, but as a means of attracting settlers and enhancing the value of the public lands generally; they have been voted for by all parties, and so far as I have had time to examine the journal, they have passed without even a division. The same may be said of the grants for seats of government and public buildings, amounting to 35,798,254 acres, granting to Louisiana and other States.

As to swamp lands, they were acknowledged on all sides, to be useless to the general government; they could not be disposed of at any price.

I shall not go over the ground so ably occupied some time since, both by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Bayly) and the gentleman from Ohio. (Mr. Disney) who showed very conclusively that there was no other course; they were considered a nuisance by the citizens of the States in which they lay, which the government ought to rid them of. The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. Perkins) stated that those in that State had been drained since the grant was made, at an expense of $8 per acre. And I hardly think my colleague, or any one else, would have voted an appropriation equal to that sum for the purpose of draining them in order to render them saleable. I have examined the journals only in reference to one of these bills, that granting 8,990,016 acres to Arkansas, and I find that neither Mr. Badger or Mr. Mangum thought these lands worth calling the ayes and noes on. The bill passed the Senate without a division, while in the House it was voted for by Messrs. Outlaw, Stanly, and Clingman.

The table contained in the speech of my colleague shows, also, that grants have been made for 'military services' amounting to 24,841,979 acres, and that these grants have been made to thirteen new States; and yet nothing can be further from the truth. My friend has fallen into the error of supposing that these grants have been made to these particular States, when, in fact, they are nothing more than the bounty lands which a generous and a grateful nation have bestowed upon the brave and patriotic sons of America, who perilled their lives upon many a bloody field, and bore aloft to victory the stars and stripes of their country; and, among the rest, the bold sons of our own Carolina, who have already received, on account of their services to their country, nearly 400,000 acres of these very grants, which my colleague seems to think were made to the new States.

My colleague says that several millions of acres of the public lands have been granted for internal improvements in the new States, and asks, 'why it is unwise and unconstitutional to make grants for improvements in North Carolina when it is wise and constitutional to make grants for similar improvements in Illinois.' I will tell my colleague; it is because the general government owns no lands in North Carolina, and does own large bodies of land in Illinois; and because by granting lands in alternate sections to aid in the construction of improvements in that State, through the government lands, the lands reserved by the government are enhanced in value; and such as had been many years in market without finding a purchaser, are thereby rendered saleable. To illustrate; suppose that the general government owned the lands along the proposed route of the western extension of the North Carolina Central Railroad, could not Congress grant alternate sections of those lands, either to North Carolina or a company who would undertake to complete the work, to aid in its construction? And does not my colleague believe, and does not every man in North Carolina know, that the reserved sections would be so much enhanced in value that the government would lose nothing by the grant? Surely no argument is necessary to convince my countrymen of so plain a proposition.

But says my friend, 'experience proves that there is no force in this argument,' and he tells us there were granted to Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, for the Illinois Central Railroad, 3,751,711 acres of the public lands; that the reserved sections were brought into market, July, 1852, and yet, up to the 30th September, 1853, only 384,080 acres had been sold at double price, and the amount received over the ordinary price was only $365,190 to repay the government for the grant made to those. Now, I would ask my colleague in all kindness, for I have, as he knows, no other than kind feelings toward him, if this is a fair mode of arguing the question? Why, sir, any one unacquainted with the facts, would infer from reading this part of his speech, that this was all the government ever would receive; and yet no one knows better than my friend that these lands have only been in market since July, 1852; he has himself so stated; and that the balance of the reserved sections for six miles from the road on both sides, through the whole length wherever it runs through the public lands, still remain to be sold at $2 50 per acre; and they are now being bought up at that price, as I am informed, as fast as the land agents can do the businesses, such being the press upon some of the officers that they have been compelled to close their doors, from time to time to bring the business up. But, says my colleague, 'the act only requires these reserved sections '*to be offered* at the double price before they are sold at the ordinary rate; actually italicising the words 'to be offered,' thereby plainly intimating that they would never be sold for more than $1 25 per acre. Now, I desire to ask my colleague if he ever read the act by which this grant was made? If he has, he ought to know that it expressly declares that these reserved sections shall not be sold for less than $2,50 per acre. I will read the third section:

'SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted.* That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grants, shall remain to the United States within six miles on each side of said road and branches, *shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price* of the public land when sold.'

But my colleague says that the argument that these grants increase the sale of the lands, and render saleable such as had been long in market without finding purchasers, is not sustained by the facts in the case, as he attempts to prove by showing that in 1836, before this system had been adopted, 20,074,871 acres of the public lands were sold, while in 1852, after it had been put in operation, there was only 894,779 acres disposed of! Mr. Chairman, if it were not for the great respect I have for my colleague, I would say that this argument bordered on the ridiculous. Why, sir, it seems to me to be an act of puerility to undertake here, before this intelligent committee, which I now have the honor of addressing, to enter into an explanation of the causes which operated to increase the sales of the public lands in 1836, or those which tended to diminish them in 1852. Why, sir, every school boy who has read his first book in history ought to know, every tyro in politics should know, that we had a most extraordinary state of things in 1836. The State banks had suddenly flooded the country with their issues, increasing the paper circulation to more than $140,000,000. In addition to this about $200,000,000 had been borrowed in Europe by the States engaged in carrying on internal improvements; money became as plentiful as 'blackberries in June;' prices of every description of property rose inordinately high; one wide-spread reckless spirit of speculation pervaded the whole country, and millions of acres of the public lands were taken up by speculators, swelling sales to an amount altogether unprecedented before, and which it is to be hoped will never be reached again.

To account for the falling off during the fiscal year in 1852, when the sales amounted to only 1,083,495 acres—1,852,753 being the average of the five years preceding that when the alternate system went into operation—I need only say that the lands located with bounty land warrants and other certificates in that year amounted to 6,151,787 acres; and any one who is not a 'scurvy politician' (and I do not mean to apply this term to my colleague) can see without spectacles why the sales should have fallen off 769,228 acres below the average, when the enormous quantity of 6,151,787 acres were taken up with military land warrants during that year.

Here let me call the attention of my friend to the inconsistencies of his statements in regard to the sales of the alternate sections. He first states that the railroad system went into operation in July, 1852, as it did in the case of the Illinois act; and yet, subsequently. when attempting to show that the sales had not increased under that system, he says that the system had been in *full operation* two or three years prior to the 1st January, 1853. Now, I am sure that my colleague fell into this error not designedly, but from having unfortunately adopted, without proper examination, the loose statements made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Bennet.] I will show by better authority than that quoted by my friend, that the results of this system have been very different from what he says. In this last report the Secretary of the Interior says:

'The principle of granting alternate sections, and selling those reserved at double the ordinary price, has been found by experience to be most salutary. By reason of the improvements made with such grants, large tracts of land, that had long laid waste, were brought into market and found ready sale; the surrounding country has been peopled; and the revenue has been augmented by the increased consumption of foreign merchandise. The government has never made such donations without being fully repaid.'

'During the half year, ending 31st December, 1850, the quantity of lands sold and located, (in Illinois, in the district traversed by the central road) was 342,487 acres. The alternate sections reserved to the United States, were brought into market in July, August, and September 1852, and during that and the next succeeding quarter, the sales and locations amounted to 1,274,522 acres; showing an increase over the corresponding half year next preceding the location of the road of 932,034 acres.'

"The qnantity sold at Augusta district, Mississippi, in September, 1849, was only 424 acres; and in the same month in year 1850–'51, and '52, much less; and yet in five days in September last after the route of the road had been established, 19,530 acres were sold. In the Columbus district, in twelve days in September last, 23,504 acres were disposed of; whereas, in the whole month of September, 1849, the quantity sold was 2,358 acres.'

I might quote farther to show that the sales in the railroad districts in Missouri from the 5th July to the 30th September, 1853, amounted to 150,000 acres more than were sold in the corresponding quarters in 1850–'51, and '52. So also along the route of the Sault St. Marie canal the sales in the second and third quarters of 1852, amounted to only 40,689 acres, and in the corresponding quarters of 1853, they increased to 89,073 acres. The commissioner of the General Land Office, in his last report says:

"The great increase in sales and locations of lands for the last fiscal year, and in the third quarter of the current calendar year, mentioned in a former part of this report, has occurred in those States where railroads have been projected and grants made for them, or where such works are in contemplation, or by the proposed construction of the St. Marie canal."

These statements, I suppose, will be conclusive on this point, inasmuch as they are based upon the actual sales of the last fiscal year, compared with those of previous years; and they hold good not in a single locality, but throughout, wherever this policy has been applied. By examination it will be found that still more favorable results have been attained during the current fiscal year, the sales having amounted to $1,099,820 in the first half, and to $1,746,263 in the third quarter, against $354,502 on the 4th quarter of the last fiscal year, showing a steady and rapid increase; and it is reasonable to expect that this increase will be still greater when the bounty land warrants shall have been exhausted. I do not mean, however, to say that this system is not liable to abuse; but if restrained within proper limits and exercised with judgment and discretion, it would no doubt be attended with highly beneficial results to the land States, without detriment to the common interest.

As this grant to the Illinois central railroad seems to be the most objectionable one in the estimation of my colleague, and which more than all others creates a necessity for the change in our land policy which he advocates, it may be well to pause here to inquire who are mainly responsible for this act. Why, sir, will it be believed that the very gentleman who has signalized himself as *the* advocate for a division of the public lands on account of these very grants, among others, together with nearly every gentleman in Congress who is in favor of his project, voted for this very grant? In the Senate, the two gentlemen who then represented the State of North Carolina, Messrs. Badger and Mangum, not only voted for the bill, but they were so anxious to secure its passage that they voted for it, against the amendment offered by Mr. Dayton, providing that the proceeds of the sales of the sections reserved to the United States should be distributed among the States according to the principles of the act of 4th September, 1841. In the House it was voted for by Mr. Stanly, and it was sanctioned by that model whig President, so popular in North Carolina, Mr. Fillmore. Then, too, after the bill to grant lands to Florida had been killed in the House during the last Congress, Messrs. Dockery, Outlaw Stanly, and Caldwell, the entire whig delegation from North Carolina, Mr. Morehead excepted, voted for a re-consideration.

There is one view of the question to which I have incidentally alluded, to which, if the committee will indulge me, I will again advert very briefly; that is, as connected with the tariff. My colleague quotes and adopts a principle as laid down by Mr. McDuffie; and I take occasion here to congratulate my friend upon his having acquired such sound and catholic views upon the tariff question.

"It is a generally admitted principle of commercial law, that the amount of imports is regulated by the amount of exports, and since our revenue is raised upon duties upon imports, it follows if it can be shown that two-thirds of the domestic exports of this country are the products of slave labor, that the proposition is sustained—that two-thirds of the entire revenue from imports is paid by the labor of slaves."

Upon this principal he bases his declaration that North Carolina pays twice as much revenue into the general treasury as a northern State of equal representation upon this floor. Now, I always thought that I was tolerably straight out on this question, but my friend has shot a little ahead of me. I believe that according to the present system, taxation falls very heavily and unequally upon the planting States, but I am not prepared to say that the inequality is as great as my colleague makes it, who seems to have fully adopted what has been called the forty-bale theory. But I shall now adopt his own premises. No one I feel assured, will deny that if the money derived from the sales of the public lands be distributed among the States, it will give rise to the necessity of imposing an additional amount of taxation to supply the deficit thus created; and in supplying this deficit, my colleague says two-thirds of the burden of taxation would fall upon North Carolina and the other southern States; and yet he would persuade the people of North Carolina that this policy would be to their advantage. But this is not all. I have already shown how the southern States would be the losers necessarily in this game of distribution, based upon representation in this hall, by which they would count only three out of five of their slave population, while the whole northern population would be enumerated, and by reason of the discriminations which have been made in all the distribution bills ever offered in Congress, and by the double amount of taxation they would be compelled to pay in making up the deficit, which I have shown by data furnished by my friends own speech; and I will now show that the loss to the southern States would not stop here. Suppose that the sales amounted to $3,000,000 per annum, as they no doubt will on an average; let this fund be distributed among the States, you would then be compelled to raise the tariff high enough to make up the deficit. Now, to get $3,000,000 into the treasury you would be compelled to impose a tax of $3,300,000, because it costs the government 10 per cent to collect the revenue; $3,000,000 of which would go into the treasury of the U. S. and $300,000 into the pockets of government officials engaged in collecting the revenue. Nor would the loss stop here; for supposing that additional tax to be levied upon some article to which a similar one is manufactured in the United States, the tariff thus imposed would enable the domestic manufacturer to raise the prcie of the home made article, and if the quantity of that article consumed in the United States should only be double that of the imported one, and the increase of the price should only be equal to one half of the tax imposed upon that imported, the result would be that the consumers—that is the people generally—would be compelled necessarily to pay $3,000,000 more, which would go not into your treasury, but into the pockets of the manufacturers.

I regret that I have not time to elaborate this argument; but viewed in any light, this policy of distribution can never be anything but an unmixed evil to the Southern States, and can only benefit those interested in the protective system of which distribution is a part, being nothing more or less than a protective measure in disguise.

My colleague, in the course of his speech, indulged in a piece of dry humor, with which I was highly amused. With a gravity altogether becoming a serious subject, he made use of these words:

"Had the principle of distribution been established, as was contended by a great party in this country it should be years ago, the blessings of education would have penetrated many an humble cottage, where now no traces of them can be found, but in their stead ignorance and misery."

To my mind that passage equals anything to be found in the Pickwick papers. Lest, however, others may think he was serious let me ask, whose fault is it that this distribution policy over which he mourns, has not been adopted and carried out? My colleague, who is very young, cannot go back with me in his memory, and recall the events of 1840; but I, sir, who have *almost* (thank Heaven, not quite) reached 'the age of the sear and yellow leaf,' remember the circumstances which attended the mighty struggle of that year. You remember that the party to which my friend belongs, made distribution one of the issues in that contest. My colleague has condensed into the brief paragraph I have read, one of the 'little stump speeches' which his friends were then accustomed to make. Many a time, and often did I hear them describe in eloquent phrase the rich blessings that would flow from their policy. Many were the promises they made to the people of North Carolina, the resources of the State were to be developed—railroads were to give every farmer a ready access to the markets—education was to be diffused, and 'its blessings were to penetrate many an humble cottage.' All these benefits were to flow from their policy of distribution which was to be carried out, if the people would only place them in power. Well, sir, they were borne into power like the sweeping of a mighty avalanche. The people took them at their word: 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too' were elevated to the two highest offices in the gift of the people by an overwhelming majority; the whig administration was organized, and they found themselves supported by a large majority in both ends of the Capitol. They had it all, 'King, Cawdor and Glamis;' they were omnipotent for evil or for good. Did they fulfil their promises? Did they redeem their pledges? Did they carry out their policy of distribution, that policy which was to bring plenty to a smiling land? 'Tis true, and pity 'tis, 'tis true,' they passed a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; but how? Like some wretched parent afflicted with an hereditary disease, they implanted in the system of their offspring the germs of its own inevitable dissolution! They coupled with it a proviso to the effect that, whenever the duty upon any article imported into this country exceeded 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, distribution should cease; and before the old States received anything, more than a mere pittance, they passed a tariff act by which the duties were raised far above that standard, and of course the law became inoperative. Yes, sir, these unnatural parents seized these two political bantlings of theirs by the necks, and most cruelly and unmercifully beat their precious heads together, until distribution, which happened to have the softer skull, got its brains bursted out; and that was the way 'distribution' was crushed out' that policy over which he now weeps bitter tears of regret! But the distribution bill of that sort, which provided that nine of the new States should receive 500,000 acres of the lands and 10 per cent. of the sales, and should then share equally with the old States, according to federal population. The new States got the 500,000 acres of land; but the old States got almost nothing; and this is the justice which they meted out to the much-injured old States, of which they professed themselves the especial guardians! And what has been the effect produced upon State legislation by the promises held out to our whig friends of a golden harvest to be reaped from the federal treasury? In North Carolina the legislature has been induced to involve the State in a debt of $3,000,000, when she had not the means of paying even the interest upon it without an increase of the taxes; and there is reason to believe that the next legislature will feel itself called upon to increase the debt to probably double that sum, in order to complete the works already commenced, and to endeavor to render them available, and the people of that State will be subjected to a burden of taxation hitherto unknown.

Mr. Chairman, I feel as anxious a desire as my colleague to see the State of North Carolina, in which every earthly interest I possess is centered, and which has honored me with a seat on this floor, prosperous and happy. I would go as far according to my humble abilities, as any of her sons, in all proper efforts to promote her prosperity and happiness; but I cannot view this policy of distribution in any other light than as unjust to her, injurious in its operations, corrupting in its tendencies and disastrous in its results; and I shall therefore vote against it in all its forms.

[Correspondence of the North Carolina Standard.]

OXFORD, N. C., June 10, 1854.

MR. HOLDEN: Before I resume my travels I must drop you a line relative to the incidents of the past few days. I write from one of the most lovely places my eyes ever beheld. I have often heard travellers speak of the unequalled beauty of Oxford; but it is only within a day or two past that I have been permitted to gaze with admiring eyes upon its beautiful scenery and residences. I find the high praise so invariably bestowed falls short of the real attractiveness of the place. I am positively delighted with every thing around me. I know not which to admire most, its handsome and agreeable women, or its hospitable and urbane men; but of course I must say the former, though it looks a little invidious, after the many kindnesses I have received from every one. But to the purpose of this hasty letter.

I reached here on Wednesday evening last, and ascertaining that there would be an examination of one of the large Female Schools of the place on the next day, I determined to remain and am heartily glad I did so. I have never witnessed any thing superior to it. The proficiency of the young ladies was astonishing, and upon expressing my surprise and admiration was told that Mr. Venable's success as a teacher was such that his patrons were prepared for any superiority in his pupils, either in the way of solid instruction or finished culture. The audience was large and appeared to be of a much more intellectual character than most assemblages in villages and towns. At night there was a Concert by the young ladies, which was more numerously attended than the interesting exercises of the day. The performers discoursed music most sweetly, and proved incontestably that they were adepts in the art *musicale*.

In the afternoon of the second day, (Friday) an address was delivered by Mr. Edwin G. Reade, who is a lawyer, I learn, of considerable ability and is reputed to be one of the most subtle minds and dexterous advocates in the South. His effort on this occasion was certainly of a high order. I was never better edified in my life, and at this time can not recall any similar effort which was so apposite to the occasion, and in which were blended with such an artist's skill, beauty wisdom, and humor. Though a mere sojourner, I should be glad if this address were given to the world. If so, I am not mistaken when I claim for it a signal reputation.

There was a delightful soiree held in the evening at the residence of the Principal. I imagine there were some 250 persons in attendance, apparently in the bloom of youth and full of the gaieties of life. I was vastly impressed with the large collection of really handsome ladies, and well dressed, decorous young men. I left about 12 o'clock and understand this morning that every thing "went merry as a marriage bell," and that the festivities were prolonged until the "wee hours."

May many such pleasant days be in reserve for the kind denizens of this charming place, is the cherished hope of COSMOPOLITE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—By virtue of a power of Attorney, executed to me by the Heirs of James Bullock, deceased, I shall expose to public sale, at the late residence of Mrs. Nancy Bullock, deceased, in Warren County, North Carolina, on the 20th day of July next, the following Tracts of Land, to wit:

One Tract lying on the waters of big Nutbush, containing 1078 acres, adjoining the lands of Richard Bullock and Wm. H. Boyd. There is, on the tract, a two story dwelling house, with all necessary outhouses.

Also, at the same time and place, Four other Tracts—the first containing 633 acres, with a comfortable dwelling house and outhouses. The second contains 597 acres. The third tract contains 614 acres, and the fourth tract contains 80 acres. The four tracts comprise one entire tract, but have been divided to suit purchasers.

This body of land adjoins the lands of Richard Bullock, John G. Yancey, Sanders S. Watkins, Len. H. Bullock and others, and is located in the healthiest region of the healthy County of Warren; is well timbered, well supplied with most excellent and never failing springs, in a neighborhood of a moral and intelligent people, and eminently adapted for the culture of tobacco and all kinds of grain.

The Roanoke and Valley Railroad passes through the entire lands, and within five miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which affords to the farmer facilities to market and other advantages seldom enjoyed in other sections.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more concerning the above property. Persons disposed to purchase may and will examine for themselves. The lands will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years. Bonds with approved security will be required, bearing interest from the day of sale, upon the payment of which a good and sufficient title will be made to the purchaser by the undersigned. JOHN H. BULLOCK, Attorney.

P. S.—Persons wishing more particular information about the lands can call on Mr. Kemp. P. Bullock or myself, who will take great pleasure in showing them, and Mr. John T. Thomas, who lives near the Nutbush tract. J. H. B.

Nutbush, N. C., June 3, 1854. 61—td.

JOHNSTON ACADEMY.—A CLASSICAL MALE Teacher, of experience, is wanted to take charge of Johnston Academy. Also, a Female Teacher. A gentleman and his wife or daughter would be preferred.

The situation is desirable in every respect, as there is a prospect of building up a permanent and profitable School, in a healthy and agreeable community.

REV. T. GARARD,
A. J. LEACH,
WM. TURNER,
SIMON SMITH,
JOHN McCLAIN,
WM. R. MORE,
H. H. FINCH,
S. WOODALL,
J. T. LEACH.
Trustees.

Leachburg, Johnston county, N. C., June 1, 1854. 1025—

NOTICE OF SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORder of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, made at May Term A. D. 1854, for Wake County, I will expose to public sale on the premises of the late Jos. W. Edwards deceased, all the Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Stock, Crop, Household Furniture and perishable Goods of the said Edwards, and seven Negroes on the 22d day of June next, between the hours of eleven A. M., and four P. M.

Terms of sale, bonds with two good securities payable six months after day of sale.

GREEN H. ALFORD, Adm'r.

May 6, 1854. 1025—td.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY, LOUISBURG, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. The next session of this Institution commences on the 1st Monday in July. Tuition as formerly, Board in good families can be had at $9 per month.

Mr. Watkins, Principal furnishes the highest testimonials of qualification from the Faculty of Emory & Henry College, from Dr. C. H. Jordan, R. W. G. M. of the State of North Carolina, and others.

JOEL KING, *President of the Board of Trustees.*

Louisburg, June 1, 1854. 1025—4w.

Direct Importation of Coffee.

3500 BAGS IMPORTED RIO COFFEE EXpected to arrive from Rio Janeiro, per brig Mary MacRae, about first of July.

The object of this importation being to establish a direct *trade* in this article, we will endeavor to make it the interest of Merchants and Dealers to purchase from us.

J. & D. MACRAE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1854. 61—1m.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE A FEW good boys into his School near Littleton Depot, if application be made before the 15th of June.

The next Session will commence on Thursday, July 13th.

J. DeB. HOOPER.

May 13, 1854. 1022—w5w.

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!



RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1853.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Democratic Republican Ticket for Wake.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
ALSEY HUNTER,
WILSON W. WHITAKER.

GEN. DOCKERY IN A BAD HUMOR.

We learn that Gen. Dockery continues to disgust every one by charging Mr. Bragg with falsehood, and by his low slang generally in debate. Whenever Mr. Bragg gets the advantage of him, as he usually does on every point discussed, Gen. Dockery flies into a rage, and, like a spoiled schoolboy, resorts to abusive epithets. His only answer to Mr. Bragg at such times is, *you have told falsehoods, and you know it!*

What is to be thought of such a man? What is Mr. Bragg to do? Gen. Dockery boasted at Greensborough that he was a religious man, and he is known to be a prominent member of a highly respectable Church; and yet he indulges in language which, *from any other man*, would not be tolerated for an instant. He charges falsehood on his competitor, a man who, among his neighbors, is regarded as a pattern of truth and integrity! He, a candidate for the dignified office of Governor, descends to the use of epithets and makes charges which would not be listened to with respect even, if they came from a candidate for the most inferior office! He, who professes to be a Christian man, is so uncharitable as to impute falsehood to his fellow-man, and to judge of the intents and motives of his heart! We repeat, what is Mr. Bragg to do? Is he to involve himself in a personal struggle? Must he strike Gen. Dockery, and thus convert the discussions before the people into scenes of fighting and disorder? *Not, by any means, if he can command himself, as he has heretofore admirably done.* No man, *who is responsible for what he may say*, will dare charge that Thomas Bragg is wanting in personal courage. The Bragg blood has been tested on more than one occasion, and is as true to honor and as "able to protect itself" as the blood of Jackson or of Clay. Suppose Mr. Bragg were to demand of Gen. Dockery that satisfaction which one gentleman, under certain circumstances, has a right, according to the prevailing opinion of mankind, to demand of another—would Gen. Dockery apologize for his conduct? We do not believe he would. We believe he would take the ground that it was *against the law* to resort to such a course; and that failing him, he would screen himself under the robe of Christianity which he has so ostentatiously put on. Mr. Bragg's only course is, therefore, the one he has adopted—to say to the people that his position will not permit him to act the blackguard, and that he regards Gen. Dockery, when dealing in such language, with unmitigated scorn and contempt. The people will judge between them.

THE SELF-RIGHTEOUS DOCKERY.

We learn that General Dockery told the people at Greensborough that he was a religious man and a member of the Church, but that his competitor, Mr. Bragg, was a profane "*cusser*" and "*swearer*"!

Mr. Bragg replied that his opponent had been misinformed as to his being a profane man; that he had never been in the habit of cursing or swearing; that it was true he was not so fortunate as to be a member of the Church, but that he looked forward with hope to the day when he would be deemed worthy to be received into so sacred a connection. His competitor was welcome to all he might gain by such declarations before the people. He had read, in the good book, of certain persons who blew their own trumpets, and who loved to be seen in the chief places and praying at the corners of the streets; and he had read also of the proud Pharisee, who thanked God that he was not as other men—but that same good book taught us that those were not best or in most favor with the Almighty who were noted for their observance of forms or for boasting their own righteousness.

That was a home thrust, which this modern Pharisee will not soon forget.

Whigs of North Carolina, behold your candidate for Governor! Look at him, and ponder him, ye *intelligent* Whigs, and say *if you are proud of him!*

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Council of State met at the Executive office in this City on Thursday last, and adjourned over to Friday for a quorum—the following members being in attendance on Friday: R. S. French, of Robeson, President; William K. Lane, of Wayne; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates; and Kimbrough Jones, of Wake.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors for the State in the North Carolina Railroad Company: Charles F. Fisher, of Rowan; Nathaniel G. Rand, of Wake; Robert P. Dick, of Guilford; Robert Strange, of New Hanover; Wm. T. Dortch, of Wayne; Samuel Hargrave, of Davidson; John Berry, of Orange; and Geo. S. Stevenson, of Craven.

Duncan K. McRae, Esq. Mr. McRae, the American Consul at Paris, was recently presented to the Emperor, being received in plain dress.

The numerous friends of M. McRae in this State will be pleased to learn that his health is excellent. His family joined him some months since in Paris. His dignified bearing and suavity of manners, together with his knowledge of public affairs have given him marked influence in his sphere; while his courtesies and attentions have been such as to win for him the warm regard of Americans in Paris.

☞ It will be seen, by the notice in our paper to-day, that the Ladies of the Methodist Church of this place will have a Feast in the Female Classical Institute Buildings to-morrow evening at half past eight. The object is laudable and we trust they will have a large attendence.

☞ We regret that we are compelled, by want of space, to postpone the letter of our Washington Correspondent. Nothing of much interest, however, in the Congressional proceedings.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

We have recently had an opportunity of conversing with Democrats from various quarters of the State, and we have also heard by letters from a number of friends; and we are satisfied that, if the same spirit which now prevails should continue to animate the party until the election, Mr. Bragg will lead Gen. Dockery by at least FIVE THOUSAND majority. Every where the Democrats are united and enthusiastic as to the Governor's election, while there are Whigs in various localities who will not support the Federal candidate. Push on the column, brother Democrats! Stand by your candidates for the Assembly, and do your duty by the gallant Bragg as he is doing his, and a glorious victory will be yours.

The Salisbury Banner has the following notice of the discussion at Lexington:

"Discussion at Lexington. The candidates for Governor addressed the people of Davidson at Lexington on last Saturday. We have expected some account of the discussion, but it has not reached us. We are assured that Gen. Dockary was skinned from top to toe, and that while the Dockery men hung their heads in shame, the friends of Bragg were in the highest spirits. We have seen many of the Davidson democracy this week, and they are the most delighted set of fellows we ever did see. We have enquired of several Whigs, who heard the discussion, what they thought of it, but they have given us very evasive answers and changed the subject as soon as convenient. They have made no admissions to us, but they have said to others, "Dockery was used up." It was even so."

The Standard, announcing the candidates of its party for the Legislature, in the different Counties, most commonly designates them as "Southern Rights Republicans." What does this mean? Is *democracy* losing its charm? — *Fay. Argus.*

The above, from the Argus, is copied into the last Register. What Mr. Bragg said here of these Editors is thus confirmed again, to wit, that the Argus was ready to say or deny almost anything, and the Register was equally ready to copy.

We do not, either "most commonly" or at all, designate Democrats as Southern Rights Republicans. They are, it is true, Southern Rights Republicans, as contradistinguished from Federal Submission Whigs, like the Argus, the Register, and Alfred Dockery; but we announce Democrats as Democrats, and have applied the name, Southern Rights Republicans, to gentlemen who were formerly out and out Whigs, but who have had the independence and manliness to prefer the rights of their section and their native land to continued alliance with the Abolition Whigs of the free States. Such a man is Thomas L. Clingman, and the gentlemen referred to are his friends. We think that the true policy of the Democratic party is to co-operate with these gentlemen in the pending elections—and this, we are gratified to perceive, is generally being done. Where a Democrat cannot be elected, let us stand by the Southern Right's Republican candidates. Has the Argus any objection to that?

THE ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

We learn by an extra from the Atlantic, Newbern, that the General Commissioners under the act incorporating the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, met in Newbern, on Wednesday last, and, after examining the books, found that five hundred and one thousand three hundred dollars had been subscribed in the town of Newbern, and the five per cent in cash paid in. The subscription of four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, subscribed at Raleigh, was declared to be void, and thrown out, on account of no evidence of the standing of Risley & Co., and informality of the note offered to secure the five per cent.

The Magistrates of Craven assembled in the Court House, and by a unanimous vote subscribed on behalf of the County $150,000 to the work. Bonds for the amount are to be issued payable at the expiration of twenty years.

Dr. Shaw's Speech. The Washington Union, in publishing Dr. Shaw's Speech, which we lay before our readers to-day, says: "The land-distribution policy is discussed in the speech of Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina, which appears in our paper to-day. It will be read with eagerness in his State, where whiggery is standing on its last legs and undertaking to prolong its existence upon the dangerous proposition to distribute the public lands. Mr. Shaw shows up this unconstitutional and inexpedient proposition with a clearness and force which cannot fail to exert an influence on the public mind. He takes the true democratic position on this question, and maintains it by arguments which can never be successfullly answered."

NEW HAMPSHIRE GLORIOUSLY RIGHT!

We copy the following highly gratifying intelligence from the last Washington Union:

New Hampshire Democratic State Convention.—Nebraska Bill Unanimously Endorsed!—Traitors Appalled! The following despatch has been received from Concord:

"State Convention gloriously harmonious. Resolutions fully endorsing Nebraska adopted unanimously, with three cheers. Great enthuaiasm prevails. Traitors appalled. I hear cheers from the Convention now, as I send you this."

The Democracy of the Granite State have taken a noble stand upon their mountain barrier! We congratulate the sturdy members of that patriotic, unanimous convention, and the noble constituency whose will they speak!

Masonic Institute. We are indebted to a friend for a "Catalogue of the officers and students of the Masonic Institute," Germanton, N. C., for the Scholastic year 1853-4. The total number of students is one hundred and twenty-four. The Trustees are Joel F. Hill, Isaac S. Gibson, W. W. Stedman, Absolom Scales, B. Jones, E. Banner, William Withers, J. R. Bitting, and A. L. Bitting. The Faculty are Rev. G. W. Everhart, Principal and Prof. of Greek and Natural Science; G. W. Brooks, Prof. of Mathematics; and A. M. Sawyer, Prof. of Latin and Teacher of French and German.

Wilkes. This County is entitled to two members. But two candidates are in the field—Leland Martin, Esq., a tried Democrat, and Mr. Carmichael, Federalist. The prospect for Mr. Martin's election is good.

We had the pleasure a day or two since of seeing in the City, Maj. M. S. Stokes, of Wilkes. We trust he may be induced to take the field in that County for the Commons.

☞ The Hon. Kenneth Rayner has been selected by the Committee, and has consented to deliver the Annual Address before the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina at the Fair in October next. Mr. R. is one of the original "19" who started this noble agricultural movement. The public may expect an able and highly interesting Address.

Seventy-Six. We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the members of the association of '76 in the Town Hall, on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5½ o'clock, for the purpose of organization. A full attendance is requested.

Yadkin. Josiah Cowles, Esq., Federalist, is a candidate for the Commons in this County, without opposition.

BLADEN, BRUNSWICK AND COLUMBUS.

Thos. S. D. McDowell, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Senate in this District. His opponent is Col. John O'Daniel, Federalist. Mr. McDowell has heretofore served in the Senate, and acquitted himself well. He is a high-minded, honorable man, and an unflinching Democrat.

Geo. M. White, Esq., is the Democratic candidate in Bladen, in opposition to Col. McDougald, Federalist. We learn that Mr. White shows up Col. McDougald's humbuggery and demagogueism in fine style. His election is regarded as certain, which will be a Democratic gain.

Forney George, Esq., who served the people of Columbus so usefully and acceptably in the last Assembly, is a candidate for re-election. His opponent is A. J. Jones, Federalist.

The Democratic candidate in Brunswick is Col. Gaston Meares. The prospect for his election is excellent. Col. Meares is a high-toned gentleman, and worthy of the cordial support of the Democracy and Southern Right's Republicans of Brunswick.

ASHE, SURRY AND WATAUGA.

We learn that Col. George Bower, Democrat, is a candidate for re-election to the Senate in this District, and is opposed by Frank McMillan, Federalist. Col. Bower is a long-tried and faithful public servant, and most true on all questions to the rights and interests of his constituents. We cannot doubt his triumphant re-election.

The candidates for the Commons in Ashe are Allen Gentry, Esq., Democrat, and B. C. Calloway, Esq., Federalist.

We have not learned who is the Democratic candidate in Surry. This County is Democratic. Joseph Dobson, Esq., or Chas. Whitlock, Esq., will probably be the candidate. Mr. Dobson served in the last Assembly. He is one of the most promising young men in the State.

Jonathan Horton, Esq., Federalist, is spoken of as a candidate for the Commons in Watauga. We have heard of no Democratic candidate.

GATES AND CHOWAN.

The candidates for the Senate in this District are Robert E. Ballard, Esq., Democrat, and Henry Willey, Esq., Federalist. The contest must be a close one, but the Democrats may, by proper efforts, elect their candidate. Mr. Ballard is in every respect deserving of their united and warm support.

The Democratic candidate for the Commons in Gates is Hardy W. Parker, Esq.,—a young gentleman of intelligence and solid merit. We trust the Democrats of Gates will not allow themselves to be disturbed or disorganized by any side issues, but will stand to a man by their candidate.

The candidates for the Commons in Chowan are J. C. Badham, Esq., Democrat, and Col. R. T. Paine, Federalist. We learn that they have met once in debate, and that Mr. Badham acquitted himself in the best manner, showing himself, though a young man, quite the equal of his competitor, Col. Paine, who has had considerable experience in public affairs. Col. Paine is a Federalist of the old school; and we do not see, under all the circumstances, how the friends of the late worthy member, Hugh Collins, Esq., can support him.

Rockingham. Geo. D. Boyd, Esq., Democrat, is a candidate for re-election to the Senate from this County, without opposition.

Rockingham is entitled to two Commoners, but we learn there are three Democratic candidates in the field, to wit, Thomas Settle, Jr., Esq., Alfred Reid, Esq., and Gen. F. L. Simpson. The contest appears to be mainly between Mr. Reid and Gen. Simpson, it being generally conceded that Mr. Settle will be elected by a large vote. He is a young gentleman of much promise, sincerely devoted to the cause, and is destined to take an influential position among the public men of the State. We of course take no part as between Gen. Simpson and Mr. Reid. The latter gentleman acquitted himself well in the last Assembly; and the former is a sound and orthodox Democrat.

Franklin. We learn that the disagreement among the Democrats of this County in relation to Senatorial candidates, has been satisfactorily settled. Mr. Collins is still in the field as the nominee for the Senate, D. W. C. Stone, Esq., having on reflection, withdrawn from the canvass. We are gratified at this as a personal friend of Mr. Stone, as well as on political grounds. His withdrawal is what might have been expected of him under the circumstances, and will be remembered favorably for him hereafter.

We commend the example of our Franklin friends to those of other Counties where disagreements exist.

Mr. Collins has no opposition; and the election of Mr. Martin, the nominee for the Commons, is certain, provided the Democrats of the County are true to their principles and their word deliberately given in Convention.

Robeson. The Democratic candidates for the Commons in this County are Thomas A. Norment, Esq., and Col. Neill Regan. They are both true men in every sense of the word, and would represent Robeson most acceptably and with credit to themselves. The vote must be a close one in Robeson, and it therefore behooves every Democrat to stand to the ticket and work for it. The Democrat who allows himself to be carried off by side issues, will live to regret it. *Let us stand by our colors.*

Stokes and Forsythe. John J. Martin, Esq., of Stokes, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Senator in this District. He is a gentleman of talents, a well-tried and unflinching Democrat of the old school, and will be triumphantly elected. Proceedings of the Convention in our next.

We hear that "Bragg and Victory" is the watchword in this District, and that Stokes and Forsythe will give him an old-fashioned Reid majority.

Sampson. The Federal candidates in this County are, for the Senate, John C. Slocumb, Esq.—for the Commons, W. H. Herring and Chas. A. Harrison, Esquires. We have already given the Democratic ticket. Nothing is necessary among our friends there but union and energy—this will carry the County, which has always been Democratic, by a handsome majority.

Pasquotank. The Democratic candidate for the Commons in this County is Wilson Spence, Esq. The Pioneer says, "he is an eminently acceptable candidate—a high-toned gentleman and an unflinching Democrat." That paper adds: "We believe we can elect him—let us go to work and do it."

New Hampshire. The Democrats of the Legislature of this State have nominated Messrs. Hibbard and Wells for the United States' Senate. We sincerely trust they may be elected. They are both able men, and true as steel to the Constitutional rights of the South.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

This distinguished gentleman, who has recently added so largely to his fame as a national statesman by his authorship and advocacy of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, was in New York City last week, where he was the object of marked attention by men of all parties. The Washington Sentinel, referring to his visit and to his speeches on the occasion, says:

"The speech of this distinguished senator, although extemporaneous, although delivered to a promiscuous crowd from the balcony of the St. Nicholas Hotel, was perhaps as clear, lucid, and powerful an exposition of the principles of the Nebraska bill as has ever been made by him. There were some interruptions by unmannerly abolitionists, who are always ready to insult, but always readier to retreat when their insults are punished; but on the whole, the promiscuous assemblage, attracted by the music, deported themselves better than could have been expected.

Judge Douglas deserves such compliments at the hands of his fellow citizens. He has done much by his boldness and uncalculating patriotism to restore the Constitution to its pristine purity. He has done much for the south. But he has done more for the free States than for the south. He has reminded them of their constitutional obligations. He has recalled them to a sense of their duties. He has arrested the swelling tide of fanaticism. He has shut down the flood gates of abolitionism, incendiarism, and rank treason. He has done more to redeem the free States than we though it possible for one man to do. He set an example that was followed, and nobly followed, by the bulk of the democratic representatives from the free States."

The New York Tribune notices his speech and abuses him in the grossest terms. It calls him the ally of the slave power. This was to have been expected; but the Raleigh Register, *a paper printed in a slaveholding State*, also reviles him and impeaches his motives in introducing the Nebraska bill.

THE "KNOW-NOTHINGS."

This secret organization, lately started in the free States, has operated thus far in favor of Whiggery. It has lately carried for itself and the Whigs and Abolitionists the Cities of Washington and Philadelphia; and in the latter the issue was distinctly made between the opponents and advocates of the Nebraska bill. The New York Tribune says: "The Philadelphia election has resulted in the utter defeat of the Nebraska or slave Democracy, and in the choice of Mr. Conrad, the opposition candidate for Mayor."

These "Know-Nothings," it is stated, are combined for the purpose of opposing Catholics and foreigners—they have pass words and signs, and their action is secret, united, instantaneous. It is a sort of Native American movement under a new name, and it appears to be an adjunct of Whiggery.

The New York Correspondent of the Raleigh Star—supposed to be Mr. Edney, formerly of the Asheville Spectator—seems to have taken a liking to this new order. He says, in a late letter:

"The "*Know Nothings*" have swept Philadelphia and Washington and what is more, elected Whigs in both places! In Washington, General Pierce used all his means, morally and the power of the Cabinet and party to elect Maury, a *Catholic* and *Democrat*, but his *wand* lost its magic and in those places as almost every where else from "*Sun up*" to Washington, this great and monstrous imposition on the American public, the "*Pierce Administration*," has been overturned "*pro bono publico*." New York will give the same result and so will North Carolina, or she no longer will hold claim to admiration, virtue and patriotism."

Here we are plainly told that the "Know Nothings" have elected Whigs in Washington and Philadelphia; and we of North Carolina are threatened by this same Correspondent with the loss of all "claim to admiration, virtue and patriotism," if Gen. Dockery should not be elected Governor. Does the Editor of the Star endorse this secret Order, over whose victories its Correspondent exults? And is Whiggery at last to be merged and lost in the darkness and amid the nameless machinations of this "Know Nothing" organization?

Efforts will no doubt be made to introduce this Order into this State. We trust they may not succeed. We detest all *isms* gotten up for the advancement of the selfish and ambitious, or founded upon principles of hate and vengeance against any portion of our people. But this *ism* appears to be an ally not only of Whiggery but of Abolitionism. Let it be confined to its appropriate theatre, the free States.

The Wheat Crop. Information has been received from various reliable sources with reference to the present appearace of the wheat crop in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and other Western States. So says the Baltimore Price Current, which adds:

In the southern or principal agricultural counties of Pennsylvania, without exception, the wheat is looking remarkably fine, and the quantity sown was larger than usual—as well as can now be judged there will also be a very large yield of oats, and as the farmers of that State are yearly giving more attention to this cereal, there is good reason to believe that the receipts of Pennsylvania oats at our market this year will greatly exceed even those of last, when they amounted to over 200,000 bushels. The counties west of the mountains, it is stated, will not raise more than their usual crop of wheat which is only sufficient for their own wants.

Throughout Eastern and Southern Maryland there is excellent promise of a full average crop, and in the Western portions of the State of Virginia the farmers anticipate uncommonly large harvests. Considerable tracts of poor stale land have, by the application of Guano, been turned to very profitable account, and in numerous cases, appear better adapted to wheat than naturally good soil—many such tracts have been sown in wheat this season for the first time, and give promise of important accessions to the general product.

Both in our own State and Pennsylvania the wheat is generally rank and heavy, and laborers are difficult to obtain at advanced wages.

The accounts from Ohio and Indiana do not so generally concur in the anticipation of more than a full average yield, but the most definite and reliable information shows, on the whole, very flattering prospects—there are sectional complaints, as usual, but the general yield, it is confidently asserted, will be some twenty per cent. greater than that of last year.

The unfavorable rumors of injury to the growing crops, which so often find their way into the papers, are by no means as numerous or alarming as usual—indeed, we do not find that serious apprehensions are anywhere entertained, either from the fly, rust, or joint-worm, except in those few cases already made public, accounts of which are in all probability exaggerated.

It is to be observed that the very high prices which have recently been realized on grain, and more especially on wheat, with strong probabilities of their continuance, on account of the war and consequent short supplies abroad, have induced many who had neglected cereals to resume their cultivation; and these, as well as all others, have sown very freely.

The opinion is now almost universal that more land has been put under wheat this season than ever before, and that from present appearances we shall have an unprecedented large wheat harvest—in which case, comparatively low price must ensue upon the incoming of the new crop.

Halifax. The Federal candidates in this County are as follows: Senate, Mason L. Wiggins; Commons, Rich. H. Smith and J. D. Perkins. The Democrats have not yet nominated, but they can no doubt bring out a ticket which will distance this one. Col. Joyner retires.

MARRIED.

In Person county, N. C., the 25th May, by Stephen Winstead, Esq., Mr. William S. Jones to Miss Falcornelia West Brook.

In Anson county, on the 11th June, by James Lilly, Esq., Mr. William W. Tapscott to Miss Harriet Paul.

DIED.

In this City, on the 17th instant, Mr. Laugdon C. Parker in the 27th year of his age.

Also, on the 16th inst., Milessa, infant daughter of Mr. E. Moses.

In this city, on the 11th instant, Julius M. Levy, infant son of Henry M. Levy, aged one year and four months.

In Wake county, N. C., at the residence of William B. Chamblee, on the 5th instant, John Harday, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Harday was a good neighbor, a kind husband, an affectionate father and good master.

In Calhoun, Geo., on the 6th instant, after three weeks intense suffering, Mr. R. F. Bennett, formerly of Franklin county, N. C., in the twentyf-ourth year of his age, leaving a wife and child, with many relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD,
By WM. C. UPCHURCH.
June 18, 1854.

FLOUR—$7 25.
BACON—10¾ to 11 cts. per lb.
LARD—12½ cts. per lb.
BUTTER—15 to 20 cts. per lb.
EGGS—15 cts. per dozen.
CHICKENS—12½ to 15 cts.
CORN—$4 50 to $5 00 per barrel.
MEAL—$5 00 per barrel.
FODDER—$1 90 @ $2 00 per 100 lbs.
OATS—$1 10 per 100 lbs., sheaf.
" 60 cts. per bushel.
STOCK PEAS—Red, 90 cts. per bushel.
" " White, $1 00 "
DRIED APPLES—$1 per bushel, scarce.
" PEACHES—$2 " scarce.
FRESH PORK—8c. @ 9cts. per lb.
" BEEF—6 cts. per lb. on foot.
COTTON—8 cts. per lb.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"
By A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.
No. 6 Roanoke Square.
June 17, 1854.

FLOUR—The market is languid with a light supply. We quote southern fine, $9; extra, $9½; family, $9¾@$10.

CORN—Dull, at 73@75c. for mixed; 78@80c. for white and yellow.

BACON—Continues dull, without variation in price.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine dull, at 46@48c.; Rosin, $1⅝@$3; Tar dull and declining, sellers offering at $3⅜, without finding buyers.

STAVES—Are arriving very slowly, and we have no change to note since our last.

FISH—N. C. gross herrings, $5¼@$5½; cut and family, $7¼@$7½; shad, $11@$12; eastern herrings, $3½@$4.

Business very slack, and few changes in any articles of North Carolina produce.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

June 17.

There are but few changes in the produce market. CORN is in better demand, with an improvement of 5c. on the bushel. COTTON is wanted by manufacturers, at 8½@8⅝c. for best grades. FLOUR may be quoted 25c. lower—receipts light, with fair demand.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE no change, sales at 37½c.

RAW Do. no change.

Beef, mutton, eggs, butter, &c., scarce and wanted.—*Carolinian.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

June 17.

TURPENTINE.—The market for Turpentine remains without change in price, and the arrivals are very light. Sales yesterday afternoon of 147 bbls at $3 20 for virgin and $2 95 for yellow dip, ℔ 280 lbs; and this morning sales of 51 do. at the same figures—at which price there is a fair demand.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—No further transactions yesterday that we could hear of. This morning we note sales of 213 bbls at former price—40 cts. per gallon. The market is firm at this quotation, and we note a very light supply offering.

ROSIN.—No sales since yesterday's report. We note a moderate demand at $1 10 for large sized bbls. common, and an extremely light stock.

TAR—Is in fair enquiry, and but light receipts. Sales yesterday afternoon and this morning of 109 bbls at $3 35 ℔ bbl.

FLOUR—A small parcel Fayetteville brands sold to-day at $8 25 ℔ bbl for Cross.; Superfine held at $8 75 ℔ bbl.

TIMBER—Sales of four rafts at $9, $10, $13 @ $14 ℔ M., as in quality. — *Journal.*

☞ WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE **B. F. MORTON**, ESQ., as a Candidate to represent the people of Alamance County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.
June 19, 1854. 1027—tf.

A FEAST.—THE LADIES CONNECTED WITH THE Methodist E. Church South, of this city, propose to have a FEAST in the buildings recently in the use of the Female Classical Institute, on Thursday Evening, at half-past eight o'clock, the 22d instant; the proceeds of which are to be applied to the use of the Church and Parsonage.
Tickets of admission may be obtained at the stores of Messrs. Palmer & Ramsay and Mr. S. H. Young.
June 21, 1854. 62—

NOTICE.—THE CANDIDATES FOR WAKE WILL meet and address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, viz:

Spikes',	Monday,	July	10th
Adams',	Tuesday,	"	11th
Weatherspoon's,	Wednesday,	"	12th
Grady's,	Thursday,	"	13th
Laws',	Friday,	"	14th
Thompson's	Saturday,	"	15th
Franklin's,	Monday,	"	17th
Upchurch's,	Tuesday,	"	18th
Dupree's,	Wednesday,	"	19th
Barny Jones',	Thursday,	"	20th
Banks',	Friday,	"	21st
Busbee's,	Saturday,	"	22d
Dunnsville,	Monday,	"	24th
Forestville,	Tuesday,	"	25th
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	"	26th
Horton's,	Thursday,	"	27th
Hood's,	Friday,	"	28th
Wakefield,	Saturday,	"	29th

Tax Collectors will attend, so that the people may have an opportunity to give in and pay their Taxes.
W. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*
June 12, 1854. 62—td.

A Few Remarks!
June 15, 1854.
E. L. HARDING HAS MADE VERY RECENTLY large accessions to his STOCK, and can now certainly supply all those who are in need of well made SUMMER CLOTHING. He has on hand one hundred Lustre Alpacca Sacks, with Silk Velvet Collars; one hundred do. made in Dress Frock style; seventy-five French Drab d'Etea Frocks, Velvet Collars; fifty Crape Camblet Sacks and Frocks; one hundred French Linen Sacks; seventy-five Brown Duck Linen Frocks, cut in Dress Frock style, very handsome; White Grass and Gingham Sacks, in any quantity; also, a very full assortment of White and Colored Marseilles Vests; Black and Fancy Silk do.; twenty-five dozen Gauze, Merino and Lisle Thread Under-Shirts. For bargains in superior Ready-Made Clothing, always bear in mind that HARDING'S is the place. E. L. HARDING.
*** Register and Weekly Post copy. 62—

NEW BOOKS.—THE LAMP LIGHTER.—Autobiography of an Actress, by Mrs. Mowatt; Russia As It Is, by Count Gurowski; Cruise of the North Star, by Rev. J. C. Chowles; Tempests and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky; Rob of the Bowl, by Kennedy, author of the Swallow Barn, Horseshoe Robinson, &c.; Fern Leaves, second series; Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington, Myrtle Wreath, by Minnie Myrtle; Alone, a novel. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
June 21, 1854. 92—

Cedar Grove Male Academy.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL commence on Monday, the 10th of July next, and continue twenty-one weeks.

TERMS PER SESSION.

For Greek and Latin,	$15 00
English,	10 00
Board, per session, from $32 50 to $35 00.	

S. W. HUGHES.
Cedar Grove, June 12, 1854. 1027—2w

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.—THE NEXT Session will commence on Wednesday the 12th of July.
Terms as heretofore.
R. H. GRAVES, *Principal.*
June 13, 1854. 62—5tpd.
☞ Raleigh Register will please copy and forward account.

NAG'S HEAD.—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTfully informs the public, that the Ocean Retreat at Nag's Head, which has been greatly enlarged and improved since the last season, will be open for visitors on the first of July. A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.
June 21, 1854. 62—5swta$5

A TEACHER WANTED.—A LIBERAL SALARY will be paid for a Teacher in the Music Department of Springfield Female Institute. Early application is requested. Address H. L. WINTON, Auburn, Wake County.
June 21, 1854. 62—

ON CONSIGNMENT.—300 BALES NORTHERN HAY, and for sale. Terms cash.
J. BROWN, No. 9 Fayetteville-st.
June 21, 1854. 62—3w.

FANNY FERN'S NEW BOOK.—Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio—*Second Series.* For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, June 23, 1854. 60—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them.
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —62

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS
By the South-Side Railroad, Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and Flagg, Caldwell & Co's Stage Line.
The Visitors to the Virginia Springs are now offered the cheapest, most comfortable and expeditious route ever before known in Virginia.
Cars leave Petersburg every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 15 minutes to 7, A. M., arrive in Lynchburg at 4 o'clock P. M., where the passengers will take the cars upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and arrive in Salem at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. At Salem they will have a comfortable night's rest in one of the most pleasant Towns in Virginia. Leave Salem after day-light next morning, in Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's elegant and comfortable Stages for the White Sulphur Springs and arrive there before dark, having only sixty-one miles of Staging.
The Staging from Salem to the White Sulphur Springs is over a fine turnpike road of easy grades, which winds its way through the Valley of the Roanoke, a country presenting the *grandest and most beautiful Mountain scenery* in the United States. The route is rendered additionally desirable from the fact that it passes by the Sweet and Red Sweet Springs.
Extra Stages will always be in readiness at Salem to convey passengers to any of the Virginia Springs.
Arrangements have been made with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co. for Through Tickets, at the following rates:

THROUGH TICKETS

From Petersburg to White Sulphur Springs,	$8 50
" " " Sweet Springs,	8 00
" " " Red Sweet Springs,	8 00

Visitors can also have an opportunity of visiting two other delightful watering places immediately on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, viz: The Yellow Springs in Montgomery County, Va., and the Alleghany Springs in Roanoke County, Va.
The above schedule and rates will take effect on and after the 1st of July, 1854. E. G. WALL,
Superintendent S. S. R. Road.
Office of the S. S. R. R., Petersburg, June, 1854. 61—6w.

Smithfield Female Seminary.
A FEMALE SEMINARY OF HIGH CHARACTER, IS now in successful operation in the town of Smithfield at the residence of Dr. Telfair, under the management of Miss GORSE and Miss GEOWEY, both graduates and ladies of finished accomplishments, and high literary and scientific attainments. Smithfield is pleasantly situated, on the eastern bank of Neuse River, within three miles of the Central Railroad, and has for the last eight or ten years, been as healthy a village as any other one in our State.
The school has been established for the convenience of educating our daughters nearer home, and we flatter ourselves that young ladies so disposed, may acquire as thorough an education here, as in any of the foreign schools or colleges.
We intend making the tuition as favorable, as prudence will allow us.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Elementary Branches,	$6 00
Highest English Course,	12 00
Modern Languages,	10 00
Music on Piano—[no charge for instrument,]	20 00
Oil Painting,	15 00
Painting in Water Colors,	8 00
Wax Fruit and Flowers—[materials furnished,]	12 00
Drawing and Crayoning, each,	4 00
Monochromatics and Tissue Flowers, each,	4 00
Ornamental Needle-Work,	4 00

Board can be had in the best houses, at $6 00 per month, and washing can be obtained for $1 00 per month.
There will be no extras charged, except fifty cents each, during the fire season.
Each pupil will charged in proportion to the above rates, from the time of entrance, to the close of session; and no deduction will be made for absence, unless it is caused by protracted sickness.
W. H. WATSON,
WM. HASTINGS,
A. F. TELFAIR.
June 13, 1854. 1027—2msw.

Springfield Male and Female Institute.
THE SECOND SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTE WILL commence on Monday, the 10th of July.

Elementary Branches,	$6 00
Higher English,	8 to 10 00
Languages,	15 00

EXTRA EXPENSES.

Music on Piano,	$20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Needle-Work,	3 00

Board, per month, with Principal, $6 00. Fuel, lights and washing, $1 00 per month.
Good board can be obtained in good families in the neighborhood, for $5 00.
This institution is located nine miles from Raleigh, in a quiet and moral neighborhood, and affords superior advantages for the education of youth. The school will continue under the charge of the present Principals, H. L. Winton and Mrs. M. A. Winton, and competent Assistants.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
DR. W. J. BUSBEE, Sec'y.
June 21, 1855. 1027—3t.w.
☞ The Register and Spirit of the Age will copy three times, and send accounts to this office.

MILL-BROOK FOR SALE.—THIS DELIGHTFUL place of residence so long and so widely known is now offered for sale. As a country residence there is no charm which it does not possess. It is healthy, beautiful beyond comparison, and conveniently situated in the midst of an excellent neighborhood, and also to the R. R. Depot. The tract (lying in Halifax County immediately on the bank of Fishing Creek) contains 1400 acres, a considerable portion of which is in cultivation—that not yet cleared is heavily timbered and is superior upland. The dwelling house is one of the largest and finest in the State, and is in the very best state of repair. There is also an Overseers' house, blacksmith shop, gin and screw, new stables and every variety of outhouses, all of which are in a good state of repair. There is also upon this tract a Mill which is universally acknowledged to be the best seat in this part of the State—it contains three runners, bolting clothes and a saw, and possesses every advantage for manufacturing purposes.
I also offer for sale 500 acres of land lying in Nash County, on Fishing Creek—a very few acres of which is in cultivation, the balance being heavily timbered and a considerable portion of it being the long-leaf or turpentine pine.
Persons wishing to purchase can obtain good bargains by applying early. J. J. B. HILLIARD, Ex.
June 19, 1854. 1027—4tw.
☞ The Wilmington Journal and Petersburg Intelligencer will please copy four times and send accounts at once to this office.

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP OF THE undersigned, under the style of HILL & NICHOLS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. R. HILL,
DUDLEY NICHOLS.
THE undersigned in withdrawing from the business of Hill & Nichols, returns his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed, and with pleasure recommends them to Mr. D. NICHOLS, in whom I have implicit confidence.
W. R. HILL.

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. R. HILL & DUDLEY NICHOLS have assigned to me in trust, by their deed of record, their stock of goods, and the other effects and the credits of their late firm. The business will be carried on by Mr. DUDLEY NICHOLS, as agent under the deed, for R. R. COLLIER, Trustee, for the benefit of those for whose benefit the stock is assigned in trust. The debts due to Hill & Nichols are assigned by the same deed in trust to me, for the benefit principally of the Northern creditors of Hill & Nichols; and the debtors of Hill & Nichols are notified and desired, to make prompt payment to me, or to Mr. Dudley Nichols, who alone are authorised to collect the debts owing to Hill & Nichols. R. R. COLLIER, Trustee of
HILL & NICHOLS.
June 21, 1854. 62—2wsw

AFTON HOUSE.—SEA BATHING, NEAR HAMPTON, VA.—This delightful retreat is now re-opened, for the reception of visitors. It is pleasantly situated, opposite the town of Hampton, and its proximity to Old Point renders it in most respects equal to that celebrated resort. The rooms are large and airy, and the table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Good waiters and attendants have been procured, and the subscriber pledges himself that neither pains nor expense will be spared, in order that satisfaction may be given to those who visit him this summer.

Board, per day,	$2 00
Board, per week,	10 00
Board, per month,	30 00

JOHN TABB.
June 21, 1854. 62—3wsw

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in July 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00

EXTRA EXPENSES.

Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees
June 19, 1854. 62—1yw.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6¼ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } September 6th, 1853. 84—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

ELEGANT BOOKS, *PREPARED AND PUBlished expressly for the Fall and Holiday sales of* 1853–54. *All of the following are splendidly illustrated.* THE White Veil, a bridal Gift, McCaulay's lays, of Ancient Rome, The Bow in the Cloud, or covenant Mercy for the Afflicted, Roger's complete Poetical Works, Campbell's complete poetical Works, Moore's Irish Melodies, Edith May's Poetical works, the Proverbialist and the Poet, Cabinet of Modern Art. First Series. Cabinet of Modern Art. Second Series. Lyrics of the Heart, &c. by Alaric A. Watts, Records of Woman, Songs of the Affections, &c., by Mrs. Hemans, Read's Female Poets of America, Hart's Female Prose writers of America, Tupper's Poetical Works, Leaflets of Memory, an Illuminated Annual for 1854, Friendship's offering for 1854, the Snow Flake for 1854, Affection's Gift for 1854, the Gem Annual for 1854, Christmas Blossoms, a Juvenile Gift for 1854, Butler's Royal Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Butler's Small Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Longfellow's Hyperion, Lady of the Lake, Book of the Passions, by James, Gray's Poetical Works, Specimens of British Poets by Campbell, Book of the Heart, Characteristics of Women, by Mrs. Jameson, Poetry of the Year, or passages from the Poets, descriptive of the Seasons, Griswold's Female Poets of America, Halleck's Poetical Works, Pilgrim of Beauty, Poems of Amelia, Sacred Poets of England and America.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1853. 12—

WILSON & GRICE,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,

PORSTMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE

May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.

THEO. H. SNOW.

Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services, to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.

☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.

EDWARD CANTWELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety.* Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*

P. F. PESCUD,

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL, Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,

1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.

J. BROWN, No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of November, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.

B. R. HINNANT.

Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America, The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh; March 28, 1854. 38—

KADER BIGGS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,

Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.

W. F. COLLINS.

Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazzaar, Sycamore Street.

Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE" is now open. The public may depend upon having their wants supplied, at all seasons of the year, on reasonable terms.

ICE ordered from the country will be well packed and promptly forwarded at all times.

All orders for Ice must be addressed to "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE."

☞ Terms Cash, which will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

Deposits may be made by persons ordering from a distance.

Price, One Cent per Pound. Extra charge for package, drayage, &c.

A. H. VAN BOKKELEN, *Proprietor.*

Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. 40—6m.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address

Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD, Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.

H. MAHLER.

P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.

Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner King and Water Sts.,

Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.

D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.

Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. Smiht's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Auvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

NO. 1, FAMILY GROCERIES.—Stewart Syrup and Molasses, Brown, Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira, Moca, Maricabo, and Java Coffees, Maccaroni, Vermacilli, Corn Starch for Puddings &c., Green and Black Teas, Chocolate and Coco, Sperm Adamantine and Tallow candles, Var gated, Rosin and Turpentine Soaps, Pure Cider Vinegar.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

*** Post copy.

NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS.

BUSBEE'S LAW AND EQUITY.—Bound volumes and in sheets, for sale at the NORTH CAROLINA BOOK-STORE.

Complete sets of the North Carolina Reports constantly on hand. H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 27th, 1854. 49—3m.

JUST TO HAND—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Palmetta.

Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Old Mild. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.

April 10, 1854. 24—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh.*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, } of Raleigh,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,
James Sloan, Greensboro',
John Cox, Edenton,
Joshua Bonner, Salem,
J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
John B. Barrett, Milton,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,
C. P. Mendenhall,
Wm. S. Rankin,
Rev. C. F. Deems,
James M. Garrett,
Jed. H. Lindsay,
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.
J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough.
Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*
William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*
Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
William A. Wright, Wilmington.
Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.

Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*

Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.

ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.

The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

Black and Colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,

For sale by J. BROWN, No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C.......................12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.......................15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy...........20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies.

SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,

In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT, No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO., (*Successors to N. Perry.*)

Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms;* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				......	$400
10	"	"	"	......	485
12	"	"	"	......	525
14	"	"	"	......	585
15	"	"	"	......	615
16	"	"	"	......	650
20	"	"	"	......	695
25	"	"	"	......	750
30	"	"	"	......	850
35	"	"	"	......	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*

We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.

EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, March 17, 1854. 25—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.

3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.

☞ Call and see.

Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, post-paid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to

ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.

February 23d, 1854. 28—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,

Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats, Cloth Caps of every variety and price, Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 99—

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
Franklin Pierce, President, ...	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams, ...	1857
Jere. Clemens, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland, ...	1855	Lewis Cass, ...	1855
William K. Sebastian,..	1859	Chas. E. Stuart, ...	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith, ...	1855	David R. Atchison, ...	1855
Isaac Toucey, ...	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin, ...	1855	Moses Norris, jr., ...	1855
John B. Weller, ...	1857	Chas. G. Atherton, ...	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard, ...	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton, ...	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton, ...	1855	John D. Thompson, ...	1857
Stephen A. Mallory, ...	1857	William Wright, ...	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson, ...	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit, ...	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (*F. S.*)	1855
Jesse D. Bright, ...	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,* ..	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields, ...	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas, ...	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge, ...	1855	Charles T. James, ...	1857
George W. Jones, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon, ...	1855	A. P. Butler, ...	1855
J. B. Thompson, ...	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell, ...	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin, ...	1859	(*A Whig,*)	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin, ...	1857	Thomas J. Rusk, ...	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston, ...	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett, ...	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce, ...	1855	James M. Mason, ...	1857
Thomas G. Pratt, ...	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter, ..	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker, ...	1855	Henry Dodge, ...	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	-1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay o every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land aw of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56	acres	4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71	"	6,099,981.04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85	"	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92	"	25,167,833,06 "
" 1837	5,601,103,12	"	7,007,523,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42	"	4,305,564,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87	"	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,236,889,74	"	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11	"	1,463,364,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58	"	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,605,264,06	"	2,016,044,80 "
" 1844	1,754,763,18	"	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,05	"	2,470,303,17 "
" 1846	2,263,730,81	"	2,904,637,27 "
" 1847	2,521,305,59	"	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04	"	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77	"	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,846,847,49	"	2,370,947,45 "
Total,	74,729,986,82		95,433,040,16

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
David S. Reid, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
Samuel F. Adams, Jr., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
William Hill, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
Daniel W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
William J. Clarke, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
Stephen Birdsall, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen:—Kimbrough Jones, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, of Guilford county; Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county; and B. S. French, of Robeson county.

The Board of Literature of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President ex-officio; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

The Internal-Improvement Board is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President ex-officio; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

Governor's Aids, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

The General Assembly commences its sessions in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty Senatorial Districts of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	Districts.
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Hertford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson,
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
27th.—Warren,	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the Members of the House of Common (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, — 3 each.

The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamanee, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, — 2 each.

The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin, — 1 each.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have

The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,

Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.

We are determined to do a large business.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

October 24, 1853. 98—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair-Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.

Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER.—Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake

February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.,

Will make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April, 19, 1853. 44—1y.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE

March 29, 1853. 34—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,

Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.

J. BROWN.

Sept. 26, 1853, 90—

MAKE BARE.—Take off the old Moleskin, and put on one of "Beebee's" Spring Style. Just to hand, call at once, they are going rapidly at the old stand, No. 29, cheap place. EVANS & COOKE

Raleigh, February 30, 1854. 22—

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.

Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by J. BROWN.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS, which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.

Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by J. BROWN.

SHINGLES.—300,000 DRESSED BUILDING SHINGLES. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE

Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State.

Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide, Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.

All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.

For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va. 1—

Nov. 15, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.

Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.

NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va. 1—

Nov. 15, 1853.

RED ASH COAL.—300 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va. 1—

Nov. 15, 1853.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—200 PAIRS embracing all the different styles, at HARDING'S.